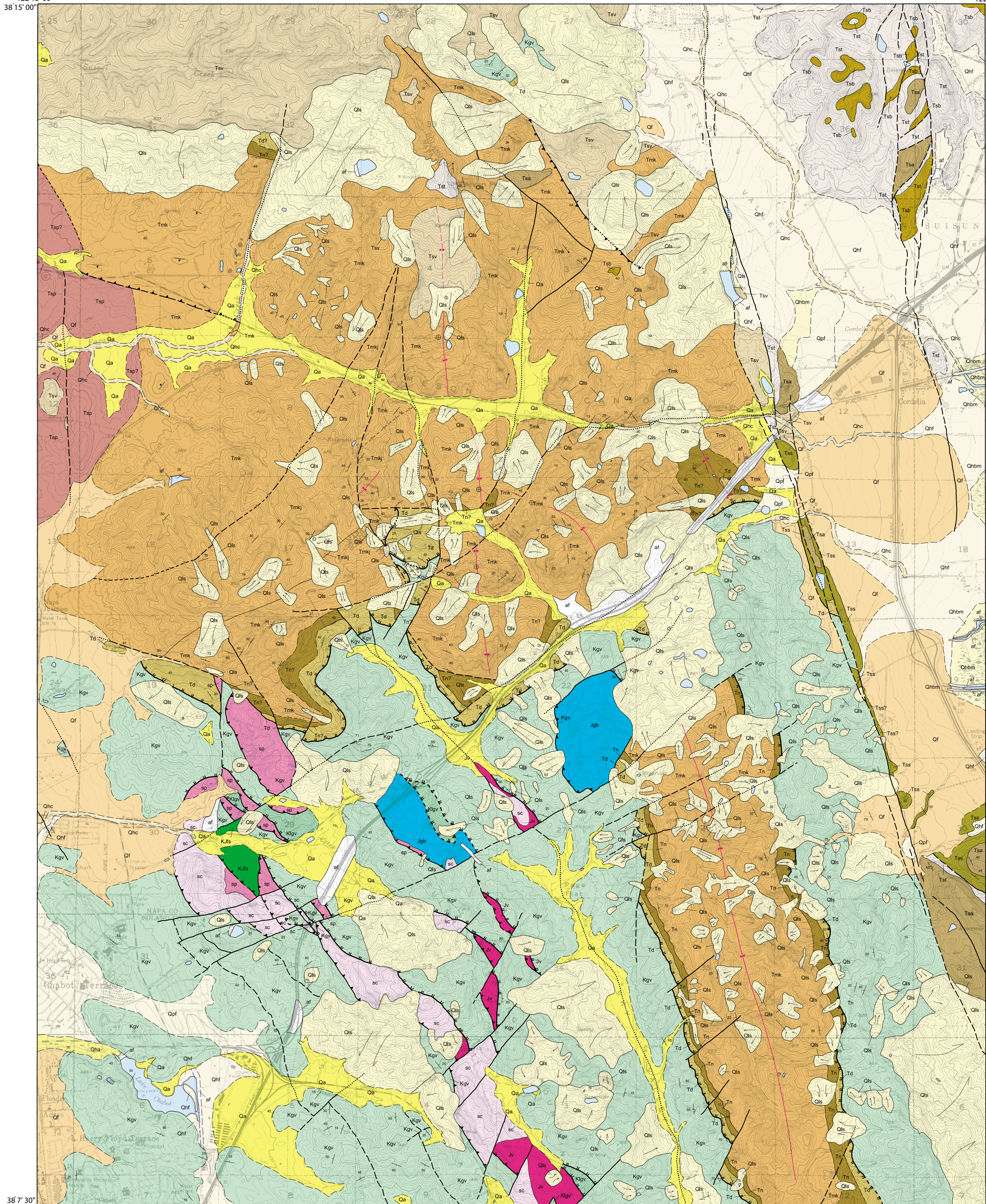
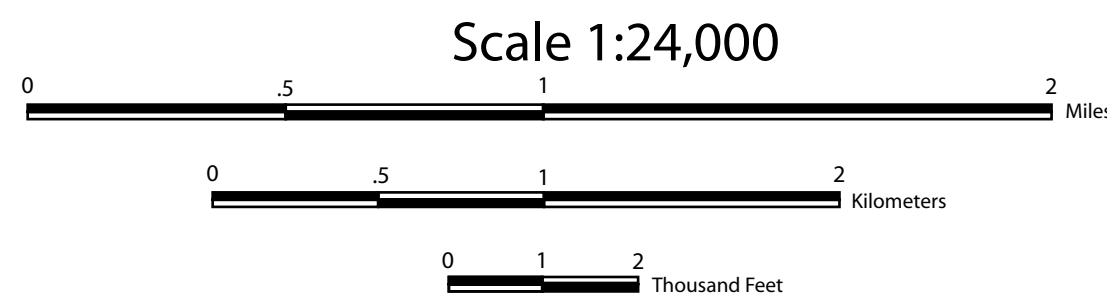
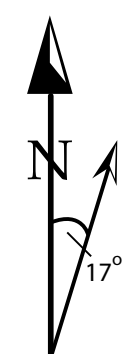


DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY  
JAMES F. DAVIS, STATE GEOLOGIST  
122° 15' 00"  
38° 15' 00"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA- GRAY DAVIS, GOVERNOR  
THE RESOURCES AGENCY- MARY NICHOLS, SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION- DARRYL YOUNG, DIRECTOR



38° 7' 30"  
122° 15' 00"  
Polyconic projection  
Base map by the U.S. Geological Survey  
Cordelia Quadrangle



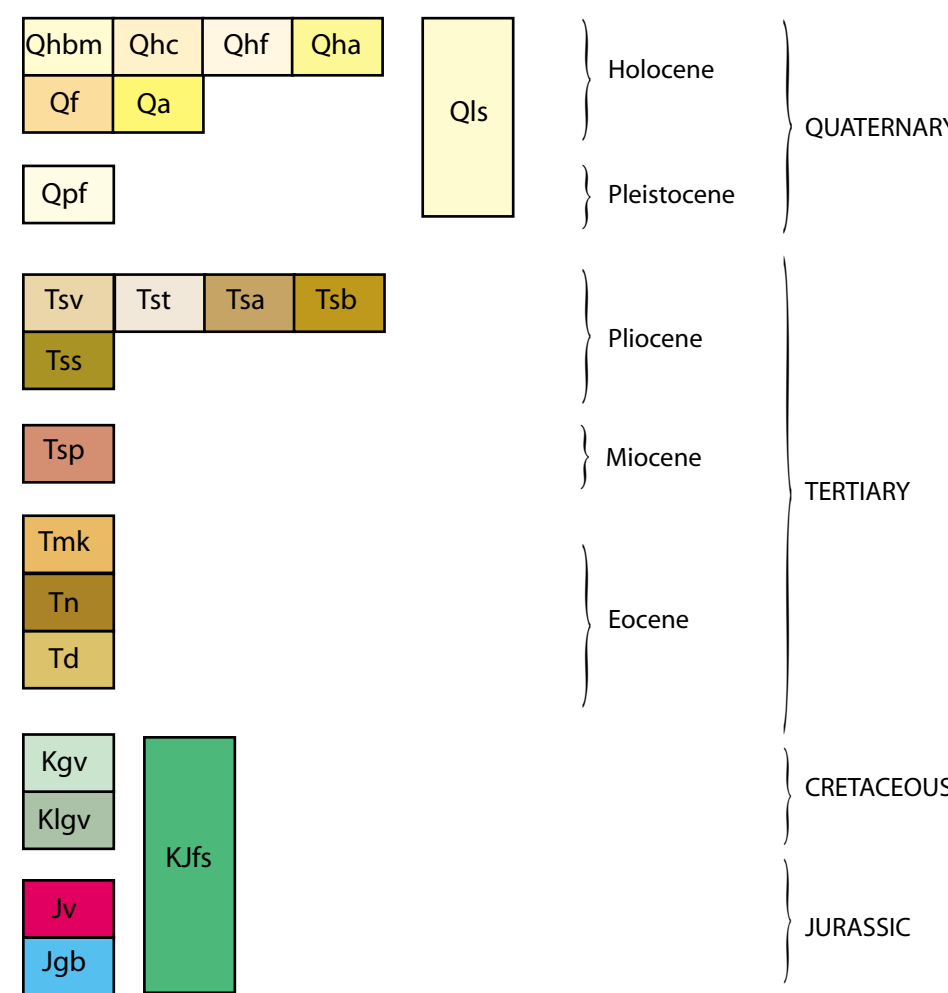
## Geologic Map of the Cordelia 7.5' Quadrangle, Solano and Napa Counties, California

by  
Stephen P. Bezore<sup>1</sup>, David L. Wagner<sup>1</sup>, and Janet M. Sowers<sup>2</sup>  
1998

Digitized by Jason D. Little<sup>1</sup>  
and Sarah E. Watkins<sup>1</sup>, 1998  
Supported by the U.S. Geological Survey  
STATEMAP cooperative mapping  
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1. California Department of Conservation,  
California Geological Survey  
2. William Lettits and Associates Inc.

### MAP UNIT CORRELATION



### MAP UNIT EXPLANATION

- af Artificial fill
- Qhbm Holocene estuarine deposits (bay mud). Holocene sediments deposited in a tidal marsh, estuary, delta, or lagoon.
- Qhc Modern stream channel deposits. Channel bed and bank deposits of the major present-day creeks and streams. Deposits are late Holocene to modern in age and consist of loose fluvial sand, gravel, and silt.
- Qhf Holocene fan deposits. Holocene alluvial fan sediments, deposited by streams emanating from the mountains as debris flows, hyperconcentrated mudflows, or braided stream flows. Sediments include sand, gravel, silt, and clay, that are moderately to poorly sorted, and moderately to poorly bedded.
- Qha Holocene alluvium, undivided. Alluvium of Holocene age, deposited in fan, terrace, or basin environments. The unit is mapped where separate types of deposits could not be delineated either due to complex interfingering of depositional environments or the limited size of the area.
- Qf Late Pleistocene to Holocene fan deposits. Gently sloping fan-shaped, relatively undivided alluvial surfaces where late Pleistocene or Holocene age was uncertain or where the deposits of different age interfinger such that they could not be delineated at the map scale. Sediments include sand, gravel, silt, and clay, that were moderately to poorly sorted, and moderately to poorly bedded.
- Qa Late Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium, undivided. Alluvium deposited in small valleys where separate fan, basin, and terrace units could not be delineated at the map scale, and where Holocene or Pleistocene age was uncertain. The unit includes flat, relatively undivided fan, terrace, and basin deposits, and small active stream channels.
- Qpf Late Pleistocene alluvium, undivided. Gently sloping fan-shaped, alluvial surfaces where late Pleistocene age is indicated by slight dissection and/or development of allsoils.
- Qls Landslide deposits. Holocene and Pleistocene landslides. Arrows indicate direction of movement.
- Tsv Sonoma Volcanics, undivided (Pliocene). Basalt to rhyolite flows, agglomerates, and tuffs.
- Tst Ash-flow tuff (Pliocene). Pumice, locally welded, with bedded agglomeritic tuff.
- Tsa Andesites (Pliocene). Andesitic flows, breccias, and agglomerates.
- Tsb Basalt. Black basalt flows, massive with a scoria base.
- Tss Sandstone and volcanic gravel (Pliocene). Poorly consolidated tan sandstone and tuffaceous sandstone with lenses of volcanic conglomerate. The sandstone contains sparse flakes of white mica, probably derived from the Markley sandstone.
- Tsp San Pablo Group (Miocene). Brown, gray, and white marine sandstone and minor conglomerates.
- Trmk Markley Formation (Eocene). Gray to yellow-brown, micaceous marine arkosic sandstone. Massive to well-bedded; contains abundant muscovite. Trmk: Jameson Canyon Shale Member. Well-bedded to laminated, light yellow to white chalky shale.
- Tn Nortoville Shale (Eocene). Brown to gray marine mudstone and claystone with minor siltstone and sandstone.
- Td Domingine Formation (Eocene). Light gray to light brown quartz sandstone, commonly crossbedded with minor shale and conglomerate; locally contains serpentine sandstone and conglomerate with gabbro clasts.
- Kgv Great Valley Sequence (Cretaceous). Sandstone, siltstone, shale, and minor conglomerates.
- Klgv Lower Cretaceous Great Valley Sequence. Dark gray with sandstone interbeds. Locally contains abundant bauxite.
- KJfs Franciscan Complex (Late Jurassic to Cretaceous). Sheared sedimentary, volcanic, and metamorphic rock including graywacke, shale, chert, and greenstone.
- Jv Keratophyre
- Jgb Gabbro
- sp Serpentine
- sc Silica carbonate rock

### MAP SYMBOL EXPLANATION

- Contact: solid where well located; dashed where approximately located or inferred; dotted where concealed; queried where uncertain.
- Fault: solid where certainly located; dashed where approximately located or inferred; dotted where concealed; queried where existence or continuation is uncertain. Arrows show direction of dip when known.
- Thrust fault: barbs on upper plate; solid where certainly located; dashed where approximately located or inferred; dashed where concealed; queried where existence or continuation uncertain.
- Detachment fault: hauchers on upper plate; solid where certain, dashed where approximately located.
- Anticlinal fold: solid where certainly located; dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed.
- Synclinal fold: solid where certainly located; dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed.
- Strike and dip of stratified rocks. Number indicates dip angle in degrees when known.
- Strike and dip of stratified rocks with tops indicators.
- Overturned beds
- Horizontal beds
- Strike and dip estimated from aerial photographs.
- Arrows on landslides indicate direction of movement.